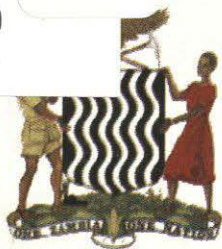


Q  
2

Q.HA  
4703  
.A16  
2010

R

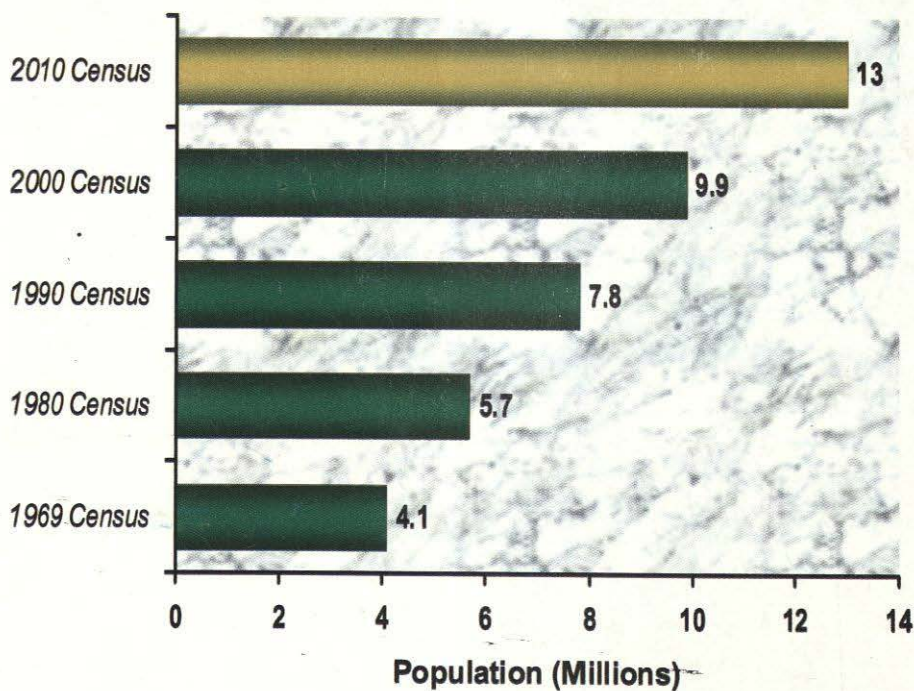
Q.HA  
4703  
.A16  
2010



Republic of Zambia

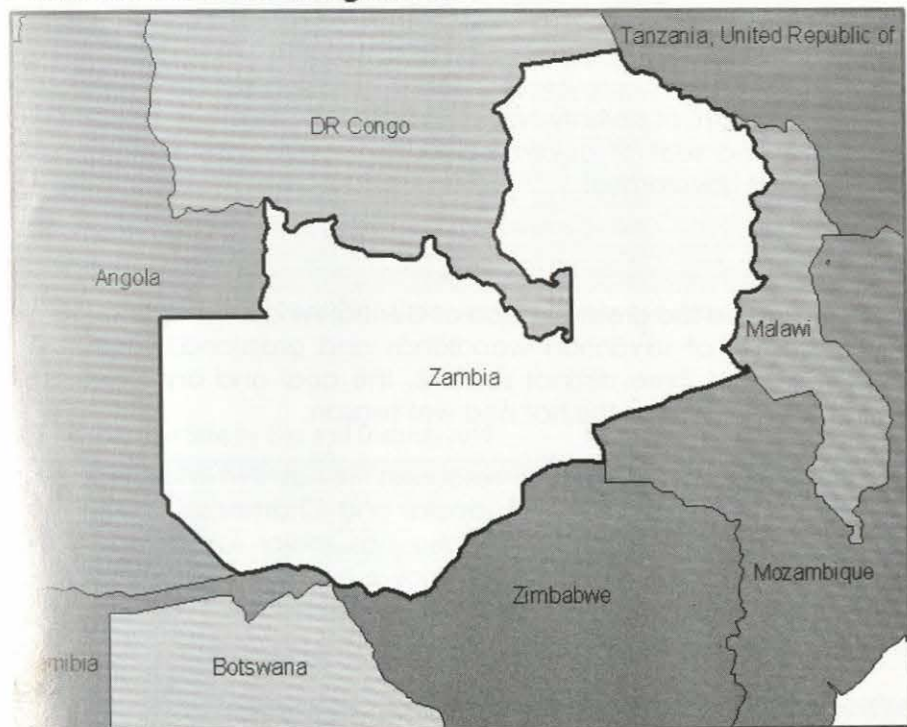
Central Statistical Office

# ZAMBIA IN FIGURES 2010



[www.zamstats.gov.zm](http://www.zamstats.gov.zm)

## Zambia: With Its Neighbours



### Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked Sub-Saharan country sharing boundaries with Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. It has a total surface area of about 752,614 square km, thus ranking among the smaller countries in South Central Africa. It lies between 8° and 18° south latitudes and longitudes 22° and 34° east.

### Administration

Zambia gained independence from Britain on 24th October 1964. It has experienced three major phases of governance, the multiparty system from 1964 to 1972, one party system from 1972 to 1991 and multiparty system again since 1991.



Administratively, the country is divided into nine provinces, namely Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern and Western provinces. These provinces are further subdivided into a total of seventy-two (72) districts. Lusaka is the capital city of Zambia and seat of government. The government comprises Central and Local government.

### Natural Resources

Zambia is situated on the great plateau of Central Africa. Its vegetation is mainly made up of savannah woodlands and grassland. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season.

The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers namely Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi Rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru Wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itzhi Tezhi. Other interesting features include the Victoria Falls, one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Zambia has some of nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential for earning foreign exchange. The magnificent Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal populations in Africa. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

Table 1: Population Size by Provinces ('000)

	1980	1990	2000	2010*
Zambia	5,662	7,383	9,886	13,047
Provinces				
Central	512	721	1,012	1,268
Copperbelt	1,251	1,428	1,581	1,959
Eastern	651	966	1,306	1,708
Luapula	421	525	775	959
Lusaka	691	987	1,391	2,199
Northern	675	855	1,259	1,760
N-Western	303	388	583	706
Southern	672	907	1,212	1,607
Western	486	607	765	882

Source: ZD, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing

\* Preliminary

Table 2: Population Size by Sex and District, 2010

District	Male	Female	Total
Central			
Chadiza	145,438	148,327	293,765
Chama	99,561	103,353	202,914
Chipata	118,843	121,998	240,841
Katete	76,064	75,739	151,803
Lundazi	108,151	110,177	218,328
Mambwe	78,766	81,386	160,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,823</b>	<b>640,980</b>	<b>1,267,803</b>
Copperbelt			
Chibumba	45,949	44,581	90,530
Chimankanda	105,064	105,009	210,073
Kalulushi	47,845	48,361	96,206
Kitwe	260,216	261,876	522,092
Luanshya	75,703	77,414	153,117
Lufwanyama	37,474	38,068	75,542
Masaiti	51,182	51,321	102,503
Mpongwe	45,541	46,224	91,765
Mufulira	80,525	81,076	161,601
Ndola	224,271	230,923	455,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>973,770</b>	<b>984,853</b>	<b>1,958,623</b>
Eastern			
Chadiza	51,245	53,010	104,255
Chama	49,191	52,221	101,412
Chipata	222,207	230,221	452,428
Katete	117,507	123,311	240,818
Lundazi	152,693	161,588	314,281
Mambwe	35,130	35,944	71,074
Nyimba	42,729	42,955	85,684
Petauke	165,463	172,316	337,779
<b>Total</b>	<b>836,165</b>	<b>871,566</b>	<b>1,707,731</b>
Luapula			